



THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1903

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

THE GAZETTE today begins its 104th volume, and extends its hearty congratulations to its many readers. May each and every one have many recurrences of happy new years. The design at the head of this column has stood over the productions of many who have in by-gone years extended similar congratulations, but who have long since finished their course. It has been gazed on by thousands in their pilgrimages from the cradle to the grave. The first to give expression in the Gazette to new year's salutations were veterans of the revolution, who literally wielded the quill instead of steel and gold pens which were then unknown. One by one they have rested from their labors and been succeeded by others. The people of this good old city, with all its history, traditions and pleasant associations, naturally regard the Gazette as an indispensable adjunct if not the sine qua non of the community. Its files are the expressions of the hopes, joys and sorrows of the inhabitants ever since the birth of the nation when Alexandria was also in its infancy. We hope during the coming year to cement closer the pleasant relations which have ever existed between the Gazette and the people in whose midst it is published. And now at the close of the holiday season and at the outset of the new year, may all who read these lines be blest in basket and in store and their ways be those of pleasantness and all their paths peace.

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON, the democratic leader of the House, in the course of a conversation yesterday said: "I think the contest in the next national democratic convention for the presidential nomination will be between Mr. Gorman, Judge Parker, of New York, and Mr. Olney, of Massachusetts. * * * Mr. Gorman we all know. He has been with us, worked with us and for us, and his record is plain to all democratic beholders. His friend will not let the nomination go to another without a contest. Mr. Gorman will be in that convention, and no man can say that he will not be the candidate." And should he be he would make the strongest candidate the democrats could nominate and his election would almost certainly follow. He is growing in strength in all sections of the country and it is already openly stated that the New York democracy is gradually turning from Hill to Gorman and to the adoption of the Marylander as the favorite of New York for the democratic presidential nomination.

EDMUND BURKE, one of England's greatest luminaries, was born one hundred and seventy-three years ago today. Two hundred and seventy-three years ago today another Englishman, who has attained considerable cheap notoriety, first saw the light of day. We allude to Thomas (or Tobias) Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, whose history gave rise to the immortal saying, "Hobson's choice." He attained his notoriety by refusing to hire any horse but the animal found in the first stall of his stable. His object was to give each horse an equal share of service. It may be safe to say that more of the human race have heard the expression, "Hobson's choice," than have read the history of Burke. The latter was truly great, and entitled to fame; but Hobson, born one hundred years before the great Englishman, enjoys a more universal reputation on an exceedingly small capital.

PREPARATIONS by different organizations of the city for their usual anniversary banquets will soon be in order. They are the aftermath of the holiday season and are anticipated by the members and their friends with as much interest as is the holiday season by the masses. There will, in the natural order of things, be some vacant seats, and faces which last year beamed with gladness on those occasions will fail to answer the muster roll. May the recollections of them, however, remain as green spots in the souls of those who may survive, and as the happy participants in this year's cheer gather again around the festive boards may toast to the departed be a prominent feature of the programme.

A "LILY WHITE" from Texas, George G. Green, marshal of the Northern district, is marked for removal, and is in Washington trying to save his place. The problem whether electoral votes or votes in the national convention are the more valuable confronts the President at every turn, but he is at present looking after his own nomination and is therefore most interested in securing votes in the convention. If federal offices shall be given to the colored men there will be no question about the southern delegations in the convention. But if the republican party of the South is to be a negro party there will be no chance for it to break the solidarity of the South.

It is better to break a good resolution than never to have made one.

THE NEW YEAR.

The observation, Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis is especially applicable to feast days and other festive occasions which from time to time have been celebrated. As the wheels of time revolve customs change, men's tastes undergo metamorphoses and in many cases as one generation crowds its predecessor from the stage of life traditions lose their interest and days and seasons held almost sacred by people in the past come and go honored by but little observance and often minus through. New Year's Day, especially in the southern part of the United States, is comparatively little regarded, probably from the fact that it follows so close in the wake of Christmas, yet the same English ancestry who so justly venerated the latter came from a stock who greatly honored the first day of the year. It will afford an interesting study to any one who will take the trouble to read some of the antiquities of our Anglo-Saxon progenitors and see with what interest New Year's Day was regarded one or two centuries ago. Of course even in the British isles many of the customs of the occasion have become obsolete and more honored in the breach than in the observance. While it was a festive occasion it also had a religious side, as does Christmas. It was "Circumcise Domini," and as such was celebrated by the Roman and English Churches. While Christmas was supposed to concentrate attention upon the infant in the manger at Bethlehem, New Year's Day, a week later, changed the scene and incidentally brought to mind things which later occurred in the temple at Jerusalem when Simeon the devout took the infant in his arms and uttered a prophecy the first half of which has been fulfilled to the letter. The festive part of the day and the preceding night enlisted the interest of all, and this entire page could be filled with entertaining miscellany in connection with the advent of the New Year. In Scotland the scenes in connection with the occasion were especially marked. "First footing," as it was called, kept the inhabitants of the Scotch cities in the streets most of New Year's Eve night. In our day, apart from some social gatherings, the day is but a little observed, and, with the exception of bell-ringing and the discharge of explosives at the beginning of the twelve strokes of the clock, it meets with but little public observance hereabouts. It is a time of many resolves, and should it prove true that the abode of the lost is paved with good intentions much of the tiling will bear first of January dates. Many of the good resolutions we make at the beginning of the year, however, could be observed with but little effort. Numbers of new leaves will be turned over today. Possibly some will be unsullied at the end of the year, but let us hope all will prove earnest in carrying out their good intentions. The present year, like its predecessors, will be characterized by its pleasant chapters as well as these which may not bring cheer. Let all be thankful for the blessings it may bring and endeavor to rise superior to the vexations and disappointments which is the lot of all who have ever plodded the road of life.

PROF. W. H. LYNCH, principal of the Mountain Grove, Mo., school, says that he has discovered that no text book is equal to the newspapers as a means of disseminating actual and up-to-date knowledge in the school room. Text books teach only a theory of the world and its facts, the newspapers tell the real drama of life in its varied forms. In any society the man or woman, young or old, who reads the newspapers, has a decided advantage over those who do not, and their knowledge of current events gives them an ease of manner and a ready conversational power not possessed by those who neglect this part of an education.

IN the hearing of the smuggling cases before the United States commissioner at San Juan, Porto Rico, it developed that about 100 cases of liquors had been brought from St. Thomas on a United States steamer, the boxes bearing the names of army and navy officers. And these officers are sworn to uphold, maintain and enforce the laws of their country! What examples they are setting to Porto Ricans!

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., January 1. Two or three minutes before eleven o'clock, a bugle blast rang out in the new marble corridor of the White House. It was "The President's call," and scarcely had the last notes died up on the ear before President and Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, came down the broad staircase from the second story of the building to the Blue Room where they took up their stations in the bay window to shake hands with official and civil Washington in honor of the young year. Today's reception that in many respects the most brilliant that the national capital has ever seen. In the first place, it was the christening of the rejuvenated White House. The marble columns and burnished metal work shone like silver and gold, and the rugs of floor and wall received their first imprints from the shoes of the passing throng. Today's reception marked a change in the arrangement of the receiving party. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and the assisting Cabinet ladies were stationed on the southern side of the apartment in a semi circle following the contour of the big bay window. The "invited guests" who on former receptions were crowded in behind the Presidential line, were today grouped on the opposite side of the room, being able to greet and be greeted by the stream of visitors that

passed from west to east between the two groups. Col. Theodore Bingham stood at the President's left hand and introduced each one of the hundreds of persons who came to pay his or her respects to the Chief Magistrate. Immediately after the President had taken his station at the door, the Marine Band, stationed in the front vestibule, struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and played patriotic airs as long as the affair lasted. The President gripped the hand of each new visitor as heartily as though he had just met a long-lost friend. He had a word for nearly everyone, too. The genial figure of the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefoot, which for so many new years led the procession of diplomats, was sadly missing today. His successor, Sir Michael Herbert, has dropped from the front rank of the Ambassadorial exterior. Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador, heads the corps now and occupies the front of the diplomatic line today. Immediately after the members of the diplomatic corps had passed in review before the President, they hastened to the home of the Secretary of State on the opposite side of Lafayette Square from the White House to attend the annual "diplomatic breakfast." This function is one of the most eagerly anticipated of all season's festivities and is attended by not only the representatives of foreign countries themselves, but by their ladies as well. In order to preside at the breakfast, Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, left the receiving line at the White House very early and did not return.

One of the Postal Telegraph Company's messenger boys was recently transferred to a lonesome suburban station of the company and rather than be so far separated from his companions and busy Pennsylvania Avenue, he left the service. The other boys demanded his reinstatement and upon the company's refusal to grant it inaugurated a strike. Now the Postal Company is doing the best it can with a number of Italian boys who know little of the English language and less of the streets of the capital.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Marshall McCormick, jr., and Mr. W. H. Baker were painfully hurt at Berryville on Tuesday night by the explosion of fireworks.

Miss Mary Nelson Pendleton, daughter of the late General William N. Pendleton, chief of the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, died in Lexington on Tuesday.

The Petersburg Iron Works Company has just received an order from the War Department for a large number of heavy projectiles for sea coast defenses, amounting to 500,000 pounds.

James A. Dore, who on Christmas Eve had his right arm shot off by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of nine-year-old Willie Bryan, died of blood poisoning in Staunton yesterday.

Miss Maria Garnett McGuire and Mr. William Travers Lewis were married at the Episcopal Church at Berryville, yesterday. Mr. Blackburn Smith was best man, and Miss Caroline Elizabeth Campbell, of Philadelphia, was maid of honor.

T. H. Vandevanter, who has for many years been treasurer of Loudoun county, assumed his duties in the Loudoun National Bank of Leesburg today. William Gaines, of Leesburg, was appointed deputy treasurer in charge of the office during Mr. Vandevanter's absence.

Senator Martin and a committee from Virginia, including ex-Representative Bowden of the Norfolk district, waited on Secretary Root at the War Department yesterday and urged the appointment of Rev. H. C. Bain of Virginia of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to a chaplaincy in the army.

The proposed meeting of the creditors of the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, which was to have taken place in New York city yesterday, was postponed because some of the creditors could not be present. The meeting will be held next week in New York, when the proposed reorganization scheme will be discussed.

J. E. West, deputy United States marshal, is serving the notices of the Wise-Hayes suit on the members of the constitutional convention in the Norfolk vicinity and on the Eastern Shore. There are twenty-nine, and he is required to make a personal service on each one. For this charge is \$2 and expenses in each case. The traveling will make a considerable sum, all of which the negroes will have to pay.

A protest is coming from the democrats of the southwest against the proposition to cut into the Ninth district through the proposed Congressional reapportionment bill, which will be offered by Hon. S. Gordon Cumming, of Hampton, shortly after the legislature reconvenes. The proposition is to take Smyth and Pulaski counties from the Ninth and give them to the Fifth and Sixth in exchange for Floyd. The latter is irrevocably republican, while occasionally Smyth and Pulaski give slight democratic majorities.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

About six hundred carriages and wagons makers went on strike at Amesbury, Mass., this morning to enforce the demand for a nine-hour day with an increase of wages.

The Walpole Club house, one of the largest and finest club houses at Lake Quinequamond, Mass., was burned yesterday. The house with its contents was valued at about \$10,000.

Throughout West Virginia today voting is in progress for municipal officers in most all the smaller towns, but never in history has so little interest been manifested. One striking evidence of this fact is that innumerable towns especially in the southern section of the State neither political party made nominal changes, while the towns will be governed by the same officials as last year. This is the first time in years that the election has fallen on New Year's day.

Mrs. Mary Dockery, wife of Governor Dockery, of Missouri, died at the Executive Mansion at Jefferson City this morning of heart trouble.

PATENTS.—Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the following patents granted to Virginians this week: C. A. Seone, of Merifield, for ordnance; Pompey Harris, of Petersburg, for brick cleaning machine; J. O. Morris, of Richmond, for a tobacco stemmer; S. W. Shoop, of Front Royal, for a lime kiln; also a trade mark for flour to J. R. Wilcox, of Norfolk.

New Year's day is not much recognized in London and most of the business houses are open. Little is being done however.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dora Meeks, who went into a trance-like sleep on September 28, as the result of a love quarrel, and has never since awakened, is believed to be dying says a special from Centralia, Ill.

The United States Steel Corporation announces its intention to inaugurate a system by which the humblest workman on its rolls may, if he desires, become a stockholder and share in the profits of the corporation.

Formal announcement of the completion of the \$20,000,000 fund, known as the "Twentieth Century Methodist Thank Offering," was made at Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., at the watch-night service last night.

De Baux and De Saint-Victor, explorers, will test the ability of the winter winds to carry airships across the Sahara desert, and if the experiment is satisfactory they will endeavor to travel in balloons across the unexplored portion of the desert.

West Point Cadet Reusswig, of New York; Lecompte, of Utah; Bartlett, of New York; Opp, of Pennsylvania; Landry, of Louisiana; Mitchell, of Illinois; Treendall, of Wyoming; and Griffith, of Mississippi, were discharged today from the Military Academy on account of deficiency in their studies.

The biggest gusher yet drilled in the Wayne, Ky., oil field was struck yesterday by the Penn. Lubricating Company on the Jerry Sandusky farm six miles east of Monticello. The fluid is pouring from the well in great quantities and the estimated output is from 500 to 700 barrels daily. The oil men are greatly excited over the discovery. This is the second big gusher on the Sandusky farm.

Priests for beef and other meats have gone down fully 40 per cent. at Chicago since July last, according to Agricultural Department figures, and yet consumers in this city and vicinity are required to pay the same high level prices that prevailed last summer, when meats were advanced to such abnormal figures that many persons curtailed their consumption and raised vigorous protest against the increased cost.

China having refused to pay the international indemnity in gold notes, it is proposed by the ministers of the European powers at Peking to inform the Chinese government that failure to fulfill the obligations provided in the protocol will entail grave consequences. It is declared, however, that the policy of the United States prevents the delivering of a joint note to China on the matter. The United States will accept payment on the silver basis proposed.

Canton Elevator No. 3, of the Northern Central Railway Company, near Baltimore, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight. The structure had a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and at the time of the fire nearly 300,000 bushels of grain were stored within. The damage will probably reach \$1,000,000; covered by insurance. The Hamburg-American liner Alexandria was tied up at the elevator at the time of the fire and was saved from destruction by having her lines cut and being allowed to drift out into the river.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

As was stated in yesterday's Gazette, the answer of President Castro to the proposals of the allies to submit to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal the Venezuelan difficulties has reached Washington through Minister Bowen. The answer amounts to a general acceptance of the principles of the proposition, President Castro being willing to submit his case to the arbitration of fair and impartial arbitrators.

Yesterday the answer was prepared at the State Department for transmission to Europe. As it is quite long and undoubtedly will require careful consideration by the foreign offices at London, Berlin, and Rome, it is not expected that any further steps toward a final settlement can be taken for a day or two.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the German government's reservations in agreeing to submit the Venezuelan claims to arbitration continue to be undisclosed in their entirety. From statements appearing yesterday, however, it seems to be confirmed that Germany excludes from the claims which are subject to arbitration demands amounting to \$300,000 for seizure of property and damages on the persons of German subjects under circumstances which are deemed so clear that it is useless to call in arbitrators. The payment of this sum will not be demanded in cash at present, but a sufficient guarantee of the payment will be insisted upon. Great Britain's preferred claims are equivalent in amount, \$300,000, hence the statements made abroad that Germany is asking more than Great Britain are incorrect. Germany waives an apology for what are called "diplomatic insults," asking only material reparation. It is now settled that the German cruiser Spelber will sail for Venezuela January 6.

The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, the only German newspaper having a special correspondent at Caracas, prints a dispatch from the Venezuelan capital, dated December 29, relating the correspondent's experience interviewing President Castro. He found him at Gen. Alcantara's estate, at La Victoria, dancing at noonday. Gen. Alcantara, who was waiting with a bundle of dispatches, remarked to the correspondent that "it wouldn't do to interrupt the President's pleasure, even with State business." But the correspondent says he spoke to the President between dances, and "after a conversational reconnaissance," inquired if he intended to give the powers satisfaction.

"Why not," replied the President. "I am the one demanding satisfaction for insults."

"At this remark," the correspondent continues, "a lady clapped the President on the back and said: 'That's the way to talk, old boy.'"

The report that the German cruiser Falke is threatening to bombard Maracaibo is untrue. In the first place, the cruiser cannot enter the Lake of Maracaibo, and as Maracaibo is ten miles from the bar, it would be impossible for the Falke to bombard it. In the second place, it is asserted in Maracaibo that the postmaster there has not withheld the mail of German merchants. Maracaibo is quiet. The blockade is working injury to commerce, especially to American interests.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds, cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Proclaimed Emperor of India.

Delhi, India, Jan. 1.—The durbar was timed to begin at noon today, but the exodus from Delhi began at daybreak. Practically the entire population of Delhi, numbering 200,000, marched out to the plain, passing through the thousands of tents which stretched out between the city and the amphitheatre. They were dressed in all kinds of motley mixtures of native and European clothes, and some wore hardly any clothes at all. There were priests, and pascas, and babus, and all kinds of castes represented in the crowd. Flags and pennants almost buried Delhi, and out of compliment to the nationality of the Viceroy there were a number of American flags in the decorations. About 11 o'clock the rajahs started from their tents for the amphitheatre. Each Prince went alone accompanied by his nobles and attendants. All the rich potentates rode either elephants or camels, some of the animals being almost covered with gold and silver ornaments. The names of the Indian royalty in the procession included many who traced their ancestry back farther than any kings of civilization. Every one was made at the amphitheatre to preserve the dignity and caste of the native chiefs by not compelling them to have others walk in front of them.

As the rulers arrived they were received with salutes from the soldiers, who presented arms. Then, each was met by a special usher, who accompanied him to his seat, and remained near by as an attendant. By half past eleven, everything was in readiness for the show to begin. Lord and Lady Curzon came on elephants, with a small escort, but with very little of the pomp and magnificence that marked the arrival of the princes. The Viceroy sat on a throne decorated with golden lions. When he mounted the dais, the bands of 2,000 musicians played the national anthem, and a salute of 31 guns was fired. As soon as he was seated he gave the signal, and Durbar began. A herald read the proclamation making Edward emperor of India, which was very short, and there was then a flourish of trumpets.

The proclamation was translated into the Hindi language, and read again. The royal standard was then hoisted above the Viceroy's seat and three royal salutes were fired by the artillery followed by a rattle of saluting musketry. At the end the bands played the national anthem and 40,000 troops outside the enclosure began to cheer. The cheer was taken up by the spectators, and spread from the amphitheatre to the plain, until there was a quarter of a million voices mingled in the tumult.

After quiet had been restored, Lord Curzon rose and made a short address, of congratulation to the rajahs. He read Edward's message expressing affection for the people of India and an assurance of their dignities and rights. When the Viceroy had concluded his address, all the Indian princes were presented to him and to the Duke of Connaught, and the assemblage was dissolved. After Lord and Lady Curzon had gone, the rajahs departed each through his separate exit and then the other spectators were permitted to retire. The whole plain was covered with the moving crowd. The return to Delhi was a mad rush and the durbar was over. Until the end of next week there will be horse racing, polo matches, and dinners and balls and the rajahs and the society people at Delhi will entertain on a large scale. All the banquets will be given under canvas, and for the next ten days a tented carnival will continue day and night.

The New York Police.

New York, Jan. 1.—General Francis V. Greene, the new Police Commissioner, took active command of the police department today. The new Commissioner appeared at headquarters about 10 o'clock where he was met and welcomed by retiring Commissioner Partridge and deputy commissioners Elstein and Piper. Commissioner Greene started his regime in office by summoning the inspectors instead of the police captains as has been done heretofore. To them, Commissioner Greene, in a speech, placed the responsibility for the successful administration of the uniformed force. "I shall hold you personally to the most rigid responsibility," said Commissioner Greene, "for what takes place in your district and for the performance of duty by yourselves and those under you."

Commissioner Green had hardly concluded his little speech when he began to do things with a suddenness that shook the department to the core. He appointed Inspector Brooks, who has recently identified himself with the Jerome raids on gamblers, senior inspector to succeed Inspector Cartwright. Captain Walsh was made acting inspector to take the place made by Brooks' promotion, and transferred Captain Miles Reilly from the Oak street station to the Tenderloin station. McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, was made chief inspector of Brooklyn and Queens, and five captains, Herlihy, Gannon, Halpin and Stephenson were suspended pending the disposition of charges against them. Inspector Donald was also suspended pending investigation of charges made against him. Captain O'Brien was appointed to take Inspector Grant's place while the inspector is under suspension. Inspector Mosh Cartwright was made chief of the entire uniformed police force. Inspector Brooks takes his place as senior inspector. Cartwright is one of the oldest policemen in service.

Death of Mrs. Clark.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 1.—Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., daughter-in-law of United States Senator Clark, and mother of the "million dollar baby," died this morning. She had been ill since December 1st, when the baby was born. The child is alive and is vigorous and healthy. Mrs. Clark, before her marriage, on June 19th, 1901 was Miss Mabel Foster. Her parents were pioneers of Butte. The wedding was one of the greatest of Butte's events. The Senator gave the bride diamonds worth \$60,000. The Senator, several months ago, said he would give a million dollars to the first grandson born to him. He was in Paris on December 1st last when he received a cable from his son claiming the million dollars.

If you feel ill and need a pill Why not purchase the best? De Witt's Early Relief Are little surprises. Take one—they do the rest.

W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., writes: "I have used Little Early Relief Pills in my family for constipation, sick headache, etc. To their use I am indebted for the health of my family. E. S. Leadbeater & Sons."

Interesting Statistics.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—According to the year's statistical review, as compiled by the Tribune, the donations and bequests of educational, charitable, and religious institutions in 1902 foot up \$77,897,167, as compared with \$123,888,732 for 1901, the record breaking year, and \$62,461,304 in 1900. Suicides steadily increased. The total number reported for 1902 is 8,291. The steadiness of this increase is shown by the following comparison: In 1899 there were 2,340 cases; in 1900, 6,755; in 1901, 7,245. The lynchings reported in 1902 show a gratifying decrease, being but ninety-six, as compared with 135 in 1901. Eighty-seven occurred in the south and nine in the north. Of the total number eighty-six were negroes, nine whites, and one Indian. One woman was lynched in South Carolina. The alleged crimes were as follows: Murder, 37; criminal assault, 19; attempted criminal assault, 11; attempted murder, 4; unknown offenses, 6; assaulting whites, 3; accessory to murder, 3; disreputable character, 2; race prejudice, 2; horse stealing, alleged conjuring, suspicion of murder, larceny, accessory to larceny, sheltering a murderer, making threats, planning elopement, mistaken identity, one each. The number of legal executions in 1902, was 144, as compared with 118 in 1901, and 119 in 1900. There were 101 hanged in the south and 43 in the north, of whom 85 were negroes, 56 whites, two Indians, and one Chinaman. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 132; criminal assault, 8; attempted criminal assault, 1; conspiracy, to murder, 15. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1902: Fires, 1,540; drowning, 2,008; explosions, 526; falling buildings, etc., 419; cyclones and storms, 451; lightning, 206; electricity, 213. The loss of life by railroad accidents, for 1902, was 3,162; as compared with 3,669 in 1901; and 1,409 in 1900. The number of seriously injured was 3,457 as compared with 3,265 in 1901, and 3,870 in 1900. The total fire losses of 1902 will be about \$154,600,000; which is an improvement as compared with 1901.

Ruinous Conditions Cause a Hitch.

Glasgow, Jan. 1.—A hitch has occurred in placing the contracts for the new Cunard liners. Fairfield & Co., the big shipbuilders, stated today that they have not received orders for any of the ships, as it was reported they had, and what is more, they state they are not desirous of receiving an order as the conditions specified are considered ruinous to shipbuilders. These conditions are that should the vessels not maintain 25 knots during a whole year they will be thrown back on the makers' hands.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is stated in London that German officials are not inclined to resume diplomatic negotiations regarding Venezuela, pending the decision as to the referring the matter to The Hague.

Word reached St. Petersburg today of an explosion in a coal mine at Bakhtoot in which 58 miners lost their lives. Twenty-one miners, the dispatch says, were rescued alive after having been entombed for five days.

CAUTION.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectation and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cents size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials from Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Flour Extra.....	275	a 315
Family.....	375	a 400
Fancy brands.....	400	a 450
Wheat, longberry.....	075	a 077
Mixed.....	075	a 076
Fultz.....	075	a 076
Damp and tough.....	085	a 070
Corn, white.....	054	a 056
Mixed.....	052	a 054
Yellow.....	050	a 054
Corn Meal.....	068	a 070
Rye.....	055	a 056
Oats, mixed, new.....	045	a 042
White, new.....	040	a 042
Elgin Print Butter.....	030	a 031
Butter, Virginia, packed.....	018	a 020
Choice Virginia.....	025	a 026
Common to middling.....	014	a 018
Eggs.....	026	a 027
Dressed Chickens.....	009	a 010
Live Chickens (hens).....	004	a 010
Sprig do.....	012	a 011
Live Turkeys, lb.....	011	a 011
Dressed Turkeys.....	015	a 017
Rabbits, per dozen.....	150	a 180
Quail, per dozen.....	150	a 180
Pheasants, each.....	050	a 060
Dressed Hogs, small.....	074	a 08
Large.....	07	a 074
Potatoes, Va., bush.....	054	a 070
Sweet Potatoes, yams, bbl.....	150	a 200
Yellow, bbl.....	175	a 250
Onions, per bushel.....	090	a 100
Chestnuts.....	04	a 05
Dried Cherries.....	014	a 016
Dried Apples.....	03	a 05
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	00	a 011
Bacon, country hams.....	014	a 015
Best sugar-cured hams.....	014	a 015
Butcher's hams.....	014	a 015
Breakfast Bacon.....	013	a 0134
Sugar-cured shoulders.....	0112	a 0114
Balk shoulders.....	0094	a 010
Dry Salt sides.....	010	a 0104
Fat backs.....	0094	a 0094
Bellies.....	0094	a 010
Smoked shoulders.....	012	a 0123
Smoked sides.....	0112	a 011
Veal Calves.....	06	a 07
Lamb.....	04	a 05
Lard.....	0104	a 0114
Refined Oil.....	014	a 0154
Sugars—Brown.....	430	a 440
White.....	430	a 450
Conf. standard A.....	440	a 470
Granulated.....	410	a 500
Coffees—Rio.....	084	a 012
LaGuayra.....	014	a 016
Java.....	016	a 026
Molasses B. S.....	012	a 014
C. B. do.....	017	a 022
New Orleans.....	020	a 045
Sugar Syrup.....	016	a 028
Porto Rico.....	018	a 028

Salt—G. A.....	055	a 06
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